LABOR GIVEN ANOTHER SNUB

Democrats in the House Kill the Bill to Abolish the Prison Contract System.

New Judicial Gerrymander of Forty-Six Districts, with Twenty-Eight Democratic, Fourteen Republican and Four Close.

Senate Committee and City Officials Talk on the Charter Amendments.

Senate Sits on the Proposition to Take the Ballot Printing from County Papers -Watchers at the Count.

PRISON CONTRACT BILL.

Democratic Majority in the House Kills the

The Deery bill to abolish the prison contract labor system, printed in full in last Saturday's Journal, came up as a special order in the House yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Deery made a speech in its favor, devoted mostly to the history of the successful struggle in Illinois to abolish the system there. He said the prison contractors of Chicago who did business in the Indiana prisons had grown rich out of it and free labor had suffered heavily by the competition. The bill, he said, was not in the - Interest of organized labor, but of all labor. The bill does not keep the convicts idle, but provides that their products shall be onsumed by State institutions and the

surplus sold at market prices, the proceeds

going into the State treatury. Mr. Dailey, the Democratic leader of Clark county, and warm friend of Warden Patten, explained his love of labor, and then spoke in opposition to the bill. The State already levied \$3,000,000 a year of taxes, which fell heavily upon the laboring class, and this was likely to increase the taxes. Mr. Dailey had studied this matter and was convinced that it would require fully half a million for each prison. It would be immensely costly. Illinois was about to try the experiment, and he thought Indiana ought to wait and see how she came out. It it did well "who would be so base and degraded" as to oppose it? As to the large profits alleged to have been made by the contractors nobody supposed that they went into the business from philanthropic motives, but the profits were not so large. Warden Patten bad tried this experiment on his own account, but had abandoned it. The competition with prison labor was felt very little in Jeffersonville now. He wanted to go on repord against the bill on account of its impracticability.

Mr. Barnes, Democrat, vigorously opposed the bill. He denounced it as an attack on the best managed prisons of the world. It would destroy the self-sustaining basis of these prisons, and make them a charge upon the tax-payers of the State. They were doing well now, were the best in the world, and this would destroy them. He attacked various details of the bill at length. Mr. Cullop, the Democratic leader of the House, opposed the bill just as vigorously. Those prison contractors owned their own machinery and it would cost \$400,000 or \$500,000 to replace it. The products of these prisons were but a speck upon the great sea of commerce and amounted to nothing. It would make these institutions, now self-sustaining, a cost to the State of \$200,000 per year. The bill would cost the State at least \$600,000 at the start. If the House wanted to put that burden upon the tax-payers of the State it should vote for the bill. If not it should vote it down. Passage demanded the previous question, but the demand was voted down by the Republicans. Mr. Foster, Republican, spoke for the

bill. He was surprised at the ignorance displayed about the effect of this prison labor competition. A cry was going up against it from all over the State from people who were burt by it. He took the Southern prison report, and read the statistics on per capita cost and earnings. He said it would require a very reckless manager who could not run a factory and obtain better financial results.

Mr. Suchanek spoke for the bill, correcting Mr. Cullop. The contracts now in force would expire one by one, and it would require but \$25,000 to start the new plan. Mr. Deery closed the debate with an impassioned speech. This prison contract system, he declared, was protecting the convict and the corporation at the expense of the citizen. The people were oppressed by this rainous competition and the time might come when blood might be spilled. The man who would not fight for bread and butter for his children was no man at

A roll-call was then taken and the bill was defeated by a vote of 44 noes to 34 ayes, nearly all the adverse votes coming from the Democratic side.

NEW JUDICIAL GERRYMANDER,

House Bill Making Forty-Six Circuits, of Which the Republicans Get but Fourteen. Mr. Creigmile introduced in the House, yesterday, a judicial apportionment bill, which will probably be fathered by the House committee on organization of courts. It makes various changes from the Senate bill. It reduces the number of judicial circuits to forty-seven, of which twentyeight are surely Democratic, fourteen are Republican and four doubtful, though three of these have slight Democratic majorities. The circuits made by the bill. with their political complexion indicated,

First-Vanderburg and Warrick, doubtful,

Second-Posey and Gibson, Dem. Third-Dubois, Spencer and Perry, Dem. Fourth-Orange, Crawford and Harrison, Dem. Fifth-Floyd, Det Sixth-Clark and Jefferson, Dem. Seventh-Lawrence, Washington and Scott,

Eighth-Daviess and Martin, Dem. Ninth-Knox and Pike, Dem. . Tenth-Clay and Sullivan, Dem. Eleventh-Greene, Monroe and Brown, Dem. Twelfth-Jackson and Jennings, Dem. Thirteenth-Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland,

Fourteenth-Franklin and Ripley, Dem. Fifteeuth-Putnam and Owen, Dem. Sixteenth-Shelby and Decatur, Dem. Seventeenth-Johnson and Bartholomew. Dem. Eighteenth-Vigo, Dem., close. Nineteenth-Parke, Vermillion and Fountain,

Twentieth-Marion, Dem. Twenty-first-Hancock and Rush, doubtful, probably Dem. Twenty-second-Montgomery, doubtful. Twenty-third-Warren and Tippecanoe, Rep. Twenty-fourth-Boone, Rep. Twenty-fifth-Henry and Fayette, Rep. Twenty-sixth-Union and Wayne, Rep. Twenty-seventh-Randolph, Rep. Twenty-eighth-Delaware, Rep.

Twenty-ninth-Madison, Dem Thirtieth-Hamilton and Clinton, Rep. Thirty-first-Howard and Tipton, Rep. Thirty-second-Grant and Blackford, Rep. Thirty-third-Adams and Jay, Dem. Thirty-fourth-Huntington and Wells, Dem. Thirty-fifth-Cass, Dem.



NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS. Of perfect purity-Vanilla Lemon Of great strength-Orange Economy in their use. Rose, etc Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

Thirty-sixth-Pulaski, White and Carroll, Dem. Thirty-seventh-Benton, Newton and Jasper,

Thirty-eighth-Fulton and Miami, Dem. Thirty-ninth-Kosciusko and Wabash, Rep. Fortieth-Allen, Dem. Forty-first-Noble and Whitley, Dem. Forty-second-Steuben and De Kalb, Dem. Forty-third-Elkhart and Lagrange, Rep. Forty-fourth-St. Joseph and Marshall, Dem. Forty-fifth-Starke, Porter and LaPorte, Dem. Forty-sixth-Lake, Rep.

New bills were introduced yesterday as follows: By Mr. Wilson: To require saloons to post notices that liquor cannot be sold to minors. By Mr. Fippen: To amend the law compelling corporations to pay employes every two weeks. By Mr. Creigmile: To reapportion the judicial districts of the State.

By Mr. McMullen: To amend law on change By Mr. Fippen: To compel corporations to pay employes every two weeks.

By Mr. Hord: To provide for weather observations in each county. By Mr. Dunean: To prohibit county superintendents from teaching normal schools.

By Mr. Wright: To amend the school law. By Mr. Swope: To amend the school law. By Mr. Dailey: To limit the indebtedness of By Mr. Baugher: To amend drainage laws. The following new bills were introduced

in the Senate yesterday:

By Senator Seller: Concerning election con-By Senator Seller: Concerning uniform taxation for the establishment of schools for colored children. Also: Concerning elections. By Senator Kennedy: About ditch obstructions. Also: Providing for the appointment of township superintendents for roads, and the levying of taxes for the construction of roads. By Senator Wray: For the exemption of homesteads.

By Senator Parker: About civil cases. By Senator Magee: Providing uniform procedure in the discharge of insane from the insane hospitals of the State.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

Mayor Sullivan and Mr. Conduitt Have a

Session with the Senate Committee. The committee on the city of Indianapolis met last night in Room 121 of the Statehouse, three of the members being absent, with Senators Chandler, Stuart, Wishard and McHugh, of Marion, present. Mayor Sullivan and A. W. Conduitt, of the Board of Public Works, appeared before the committee on invitation. The Mayor stated city in regard to the amendments to the city charter which passed the House. A committee representing the executive department of the city, of the Board of Trade and Commercial Club met and ar ranged them, and they passed the House without a dissenting voice, It was to these amendments he addressed himself. Senator Chandler said he had opposed the amendment to the street-improvement method and desired this amendment explained. The amendment applies to the construction of street crossings, assessing half the cost to the people living on crossing streets, for a distance of four hundrad feet from the crossing, and the other half on the property on the improved street for the building of the crossings. This would save to the city \$100,000 a year, which the city could use in the improvement of other streets. The Mayor then reviewed last year's work in street-making, showing that eight miles of streets were improved. The amendment would save, he said, an additional street improvement tax, if the work of building streets went on. The amendment would make it possible for the Council to legislate less

than a 60-cent tax levy. Senator McHugh asked the Mayor if he would be in favor of a 50-cent levy. Mayor Sullivan said he would not, unless the city could get along on that much; that the city needed more police protection and a better tire department. The surplus, if there was any, could be used in that way. The great thing to be avoided was the

raising of taxes. Mr. Conduitt said the plan of improving streets was copied from Columbus, O., which city had been wonderfully improved by it. Senator Wishard asked if there was not a proposition among the authorities to raise the tax rate to 80, but Mr. Sullivan said there was not. It had not been over 60 cents in the last five years. Senator Stuart called for an explanation of the sewerage question, but the committee decided that the proposed mode of assessment for such purposes was sufficiently fair. Mr. Conduitt stated that instead of notifying people personally who were to be benefitted by a main sewer, one of the amendments provided that they should be notified by a published notice.

Senator Chandler asked if anybody's salary was to be raised by the amendments. Mr. Sullivan stated that only the clerk of the Board of Public Works, who had more to do than any other man in the city departments, was to be given more. His salary was fixed at \$1,500 a year.

Senator McHugh got up and made a speech, vindicating himself. He said that city press had thrown the mantle of suspicion over their shoulders, and charged that the committee had tried to choke the amendments in the committee, but that it was false. They (the committee) thought the amendments deserved deliberate consideration, and they did not like the way they had been railroaded through the House, Some slight exceptions had been taken to some of the amendments, and some amendments would made. To merrow afternoon, he said, the committee would be able to report. The committee would not agree on the manner proposed for the improvement | bill, 192. It was read by number alone, of street crossings. The objections to this, he said, aid not all come from the southern part of the town, but much from the north part. The committee will have a little wrangle over the amendments, but there is little doubt but that its majority report o'clock. This bill will be passed will be favorable to their passage.

BALLOT LAW CHANGES.

Senate Stands by County Papers-Wrangle About Watchers at the Count,

The Senate wrangled yesterday morning. for some time, over the report of the committee on elections on Senator Kopelke's bill, which proposes to reject the section of the election law which provides for the printing of sample ballots in not less than two newspapers in each county. The committee's majority report proposed a substitute for the Kopelke bill, which fixed the printer's fees at 50 cents per square for the first publication and 25 cents for each succeeding publication, being just half the rate now provided by law. The minority report favored the passage of the bill, and it was on the motion to substitute the minority report that the Senate tangled up in a debate that lasted the greater part of the morning session. Senstor Baker was the champion of the minority report, and took the position that the attendant expense was an utterly useless piece of extravagance. By the law as it exists he held that the counties were paving out \$100,000, and the State \$71,000 at each election for which there was no appreciable return. It was simply a gratuity to the newspapers. The Senator's arguments were seconded by Senators Seller. Parker, McGregor and others, the burden of the arguments being that this provision was simply to enable the county press to get their noses into the State and county treasuries for a big sum of money for which they rendered no equivalent.

The cause of the poor but honest county editor was championed by Senator Magee who got in a good hit at the members of his own side of the Senate, who were seeking to strip the printer of this poor perquisite. when he said they would fairly fall over each other to vote for the addition of another door-keeper, but held up their hands in horror and howled extravagance when it was proposed to give the printer a chance. | Flower was conducting a class of seventy

The motion to substitute the minority report was lost by a vote of 17 to 19 and the majority report was adopted. Senator Loveland had a hard struggle yesterday morning to keep the majority from sending to the scrap heap his amendment to the election law allowing minority parties to place watchers in polling places to watch the count. This came up as unfinished business from the day before. The majority report of the committee on elections recommended the indefinite postponement of the Loveland amendment. Senator Loveland protested. He explained that the bill merely permitted the presence of representatives of parties other than the two dominant ones, without compensation. He said his bill was backed by a petition signed by twelve thousand voters from seventy-two counties, and the Senate should consider well before it rejected the reasonable request of such a formidable constituency. Senator Magee opposed and the Loveland bill was postponed because another bill was with the committee em-

tion on his bill until the one referred to was reported, and the bill was sent to the committee on elections.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION BILL.

Senate Has a Long and Fruitless Wrangle

on the Gifford Measure. Senator Gifford's bill, 181, putting building and loan associations and trust companies under the authority of the State, the same as State banks, and providing for an inspector for the same came up on second reading and occupied an hour's time in the Senate. The bill directs that foreign corporations of the State shall file with the Auditor of State a copy of their articles of incorporation and \$100,000 as surety. Senator Cranor thought this would drive foreign associations from the State, and amended the bill, striking out that require-

Senator Magee moved to amend that amendment by making the sum \$50,000. Senator Gifford stated that numbers of Chicago alleged associations had been in the babit of running over into this State, getting the people's money, and then vanishing into "pure air," and on that ground was not particularly averse to the shutting out of foreign associations entirely. Several Senators stated that the bill was the product of home companies to shut out these foreign competitors, and was urged by them alone; that the bill was rather for their protection than the people's. Senator Baker was for the bill without amendments, and cited certain cases where people had been swindled by companies of other States. Senator Cranor renewed his plea for the amendment. The intentions of the bill were all right, but they were selfish to drive all foreign capital from the State. The ayes and noes were called on the vote to reject Senator Cranor's amendment. The vote had proceeded but a short way when it was discovered that no quorum was present, and Senator Cranor withdrew his amendment. Senator Magee then moved to strike out the matter pertaining to the salary of the inspector and the appropriation which was offered, and it was adopted, He also amended to strike out the portion requiring the giving of bond. At this point consideration was deferred until next Friday, at 10 o'clock, at which time it will be a special order.

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

Numerous Minor Bills Passed-12-O'Clock Saloon Measure Sneaking Through,

Wilson's bill requiring railroads to give employes at least eight hours' rest after twenty-four hours' work came up on third reading, and was passed by a unanimous vote. It imposes a fine for its violation. Mr. Sulzer's bill authorizing corporations, with the consent of all the stockholders, to exchange common for preferred stock was passed without opposition.

Michael Biue's bill providing for township engineers was referred to Mr. Blue for amendment, and the amendment was engrossed, notwithstanding a speech in opposition to it by Mr. Barnes. Mr. Rodabaugh spoke for it, and then the Democrats got into a general discussion about it. The bill provides that when the majority of property-owners of a township petition the trustee may appoint a township engineer or surveyor, and purchase an outfit for him. It limits the fees the surveyor may charge to \$2 per day. It failed of passage by a vote of 53 to 26.

Magenity's bill to prevent township trustees from biring teachers for terms to begin after the expiration of the trustee's term of office came back from the Senate slightly amended, and the House concurred in the amendments, thus finally passing the bill Mr. Higbee's bill, providing that the publication of delinquent tax lists be let to the lowest bidder, not to exceed 10 cents per description, came up on third reading in the House. Higbee had introduced it, at the request of some Greene county people, and there was nobody in particular to defend it, and it failed by a vote of 39 to 34. It was then indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Dailey.

Mr. Heagy's bill, fixing the interest to be charged on school funds from county treasuries at 6 per cent., was read a third time. Mr. Heagy, Mr. Barnes, Mr. McMullen and Mr. Fippers spoke briefly for the bill, and it passed with no dissenting

The cane-growers' bill, to prevent the adulteration of sorghum molasses, making the maximum penalty \$100, was passed without trouble, as was Mr. Brown's bill, authorizing township trustees to purchase not to exceed five acres for cemetery purposes. Mr. Cravens's bill, to describe promissory notes taxed as "notes owing" instead of "notes due," was passed with no adverse votes. The present law gives a chance for a quibble.

Mr. Hench's bill to fill a long-felt want in criminal practice was passed. When the Supreme Court reverses a decision in a criminal case the prisoner is returned to the county jail. Then, if a rehearing is ordered, and the Supreme Court reverses itself and affirms the lower court, there is no provision for getting that prisoner back to the penitentiary. Mr. Hench's bill is to correct this detect, and it took him half an

hour or so to explain it. While the House was rushing through a of of committee reports on minor bills yesterday afternoon, and none of the members were paying much attention the Speaker winked to a dozen Democrate in the front row, and handed down Grossart's and the question was put on engrossment. The dozen or so who were "on" came out strong in the affirmative, and there were no negative votes. This was the bill permitting saloons to keep open until 12 by the Democratic majority. The leaders agreed with the saloon lobby a week or so ago that if they would let the "speak-easy" bill go by the board this bill should be pushed through. The following other bills were engrossed

yesterday: Thornton's, to throw all elections to November; Rodabaugh's, to regulate the practice of medicine and license physicians; Farlow's, to legalize the Mutual Life Endowment Association; Johnson's, to pay the claim of D. P. Erwin. \$891.65; Sulzer's, concerning the organization of courts: Behymer's, to protect hotel-keepers: Vermillion's, to repair roads; Schrader's, to compel bicycle-riders to give right of way on the highways; Passage's, to fix the di-mensions of toll-roads; Morris's, to provide for mine surveys; Baugher's, to prohibit the collection of an increased railroad fare when paid in cash; Heagy's, to clear weeds from the roads; Allen's, to amend the building association law: Bethell's, to legalize Petersburg: Hunter's, concerning the recording of chattel mortgages: Cooley's, to prevent commissioners from building courthouses without a vote of the people; Senator Barnes's, for a monument to Governor Jennings; Senator Magee's, to prevent the sale of tobacco to children, and Jordan's, for the relief of J. S. Chenowith.

BLOOMINGTON'S DAY.

Legislative Committee Visits the State University and Makes Speeches. Zero weather did not prevent a full carload of visitors attending the educational committees of the House and Senate to the State University yesferday morning. At Gosport a special Monon train met the Vincennes train, and at 10:30 o'clock the party was at Bloomington. Carriages took the party through town to the beautiful campus, where nearly two score of professors and over four hundred students were discussing intellectual problems. First the library building was inspected. Professor in history in a crowded room. Librarian Spangler and Miss Maxwell did the courtesies of the library, assisted by Judge Banta, who has his law classes here. At the Richard Owen Science Building, which was next visited, the overcrowding was manifested in the fact that the biological museum had been cut into laboratories for class work by cheap temporary partitions. The company next assembled, or crowded, rather, into the chapel at 11:30, where speeches were made by Dr. Teal, Mr. McLain of Terre Haute, Mr. Kester, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Fulk and others. Mr. McLain said Indiana had two promising twins-the State Normal School and Indiana University, both squealing for more intellectual provender and room in which to grow. He pledged himself to vote for the full appropriation for both of them. Mr. Haggard, of Tippecanoe, followed with the assertion that the State had lusty triplets, and Purdue University, youngest of the trio, must bodying the same provisions. Senator have its share of the pap. The assembly

he said, to education in Indiana, and in the Lafayette institution, would be taken for a livery stable. Herenpon the college yell

was given three times with a vim.

Mr. Merritt, of the ways and means committee, then followed. He is an Ann Arbor graduate, and hence knows what a State college should be. He pledged the university every dollar the State could spare, and hoped the amount would be ample for its needs. Mr. McCutchen, who followed, had been a teacher twenty years. He knew, he said, what education meant. It was more than a pile of bricks and a catalogue. It meant great men as teachers as well as ample class-rooms. He did not want our State University to be only the training school of educators for Leland Stanford, and Cornell, and the new Chicago University. He wanted such salaries and environment at Bloomington that the great men they made, the college presidents, the Jordans and Coulters, would stay in Indians. This brought more yells from the college boys and scored a big

Representative Boyd then made his speech. He had not the privileges of a university-never went to school after he was fourteen. He broke into the army and when the war was over be was sixteen years old. He petitioned his school board to have no grammar taught and so was able to pass an examination and teach school. He had been on committees for the benevolent institutions and they had received what they wanted, and what the State and humanity de-manded. They had homes for the in-sane, homes for the feeble-minded and idiotic. The State should appropriate \$28,000 for the orphan children of the brave soldiers, who by their life and death had given life and perpetuity to the State and its institutions. When this charge was met he would vote for every demand in full of the State educational boards, and the State could well meet both. Mr. Boyd's patriotic utterances were received with hearty cheers.

At 1 c'clock the visitors were driven to the National Hotel, where dinner was spread, and at 2:30 mounted the special train for Indianapolis. The students at Bloomington are a wide-awake lot. They know how, the visitors say, to show true courtesy to guests, and they always yell at the proper places. Senator Fulk made a hit in his statement that there were two hundred students present who could weigh the question of appropriations for the various institutions as wisely as the members themselves. They are proud of their school-especially proud, it would seem, of its president and its faculty. They are the banner class, over 475 strong, an immense increase over the score of students for whom this school was founded seventy years ago.

Underhand Opposition.

A Democratic politician who is insidiously exerting his influence in opposition to the Grand Army encampment appropriations, is credited with making some amazingly false statements in his efforts to defeat them. He is said to have told a member of the House the other day that there was already a sufficient amount subscribed by the Indianapolis citizens to take care of the encampment, and that the appropriation was only desired for the relief of these subscribers. It is pretty generally known, of course, that the amount subscribed by the Indianapolis citizens is about \$25,000, and that \$125,000 more must be raised if the encampment is to be made as much of a success as the one at Washington, where it was found necessary to expend about \$150,000 on arrangements, of which \$90,000 was appropriated by Congress from the taxes of the District of Columbia.

Wild-Cat Currency. The people who were convinced by Democratic orators and Democratic newspapers last autumn that the talk about Statebank currency and wild-cat money were simply Republican campaign lies, are likely to view with alarm the resolution introduced in the House yesterday by Reuben Dailey. Democrat. It is as follows:

Resolved. That the committee on banks be re juested to report a bill providing for the creation of a State banking system, based upon securities which will be an absolute protection to note-holders and otherwise guarding the financial in-terests of the people.

It was referred to the committee on banks. Evidently Mr. Dailey believes that Congress will obey the injunction of the Chicago Democratic platform and repeal the tax on State-bank currency.

Raiding the Treasury.

Doorkeeper Glazebrook has been having a heap of trouble. It seems that he had promised places to lots of people who did not get on his force, while many others, who expected places as doorkeepers only got on as janitors. These people have been worrying Glazebrook and the Democratic leaders daily for a raise in their pay, and yesterday Glazebrook got Mr. Lowe to introduce a resolution to advance the pay of the janitors to \$5 per day from Feb. 5. It went to the ways and means committee.

Safety Coupiers. Senator Cranor introduced a concurrent resolution in the afternoon, yesterday, that the Legislature might use its influence with members of the United States Senate and House from this State toward the passage of a bill now before the national Congress providing for the safety coupling of all railroad cars. The bill abolishes all couplings that require men to go between the cars to perform them. The resolution was adopted.

World's Fair Appropriation. The joint world's fair committees were to have met last evening, but the House committee was too late, and the Senate people did the business. They decided to report the McLean bill appropriating \$130,000 to the fair commission back, with the recommendation that it be printed, leaving it for amendment upon the floor. The expense account and other documents of the commission were left on members' desks yesterday.

A FAHRBACH WITNESS LOCATED.

Subpona Issued for His Appearance To-Day-Suspicious Knife Found.

Coroner Beck has at last succeeded in locating the much-wanted man who spent Friday night in the house of Bessie Pittman, on West Market street, where Phil Fahrbach met his death. The man is not a hack-driver, but is employed at the Acme Mills, on West Washington street. A subpoens was issued last night for his appearance before the coroner and it will probably be learned from his testimony whether the trail of blood which has been the cause of so much speculation was made by him or by the third person who is supposed to have been in Bessie's room.

Yesterday morning Nathan T. Davis. who resides at No. 118 Blackford street. found a four-bladed knife on West Market street directly opposite the house and in the direction taken by the person. whoever he was, that left the trail of blood behind him. The largest blade of the knife is about three inches long, and covered with blood. The find was reported to the police, and detectives are looking for the owner. It is thought, however, to have been the property of Fahrbach, and this gave rise to a theory advanced last night that Fahrbach, who never carried a revolver, discovering the third person in the room, attacked and wounded him with the knife, when the latter fired the fatal shot. The knife. on this theory, was taken from Fahrbach by the third person in the scuille that followed, and was dropped by him in his flight. The fact that Fosner was in the city Friday afternoon is now pretty well established, as there are several persons who saw him, and all claim to near the Bruner brothel on East Court street, where the wounded girl spent the afternoon. The Bruner woman testified before the coroner, yesterday, that she knew Bessie had not seen Fosner for a year past, and that she had ceased to care for him. She testified that Fosner had offered to deed a house and lot to Bessie if she would abandon Fahrback for him, but the offer was declined. The condition of the girl is somewhat better, and she will probably recover.

"I AM convinced of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, after having taken but a few Loveland then moved the suspension of ac- room in which they were was a disgrace. I doses'-this is what many people say.

INTERSTATE MILLERS ORGANIZE

For Their Own Benefit in Securing Reciprocity with Foreign Countries.

Sixty prominent flouring-mill owners representing the States of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Tennessee and Kentucky assembled in the parlors of the Grand Hotel yesterday and perfected an organization to be known as the Winter Wheat Millers' League. The creation of this association is the outgrowth of the different State milling associations and a general belief on the part of winter wheat millers that by means of a strong organization a state of trade could be brought about that will tend to the betterment of the flour industry. The first business of the morning was the appointment of a committee on organization, which reported a plan for permanent organization. The report was adopted and the officers elected as follows: President-M. H. Davis, Shelby, O. Vice-president-W. A. Cooms, Coldwater, Mich. Secretary-E. E. Perry, Indianapolis. Treasurer-L. C. Miles, Akron, O.

The following executive committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the officers: M. S. Blish, Seymour; H. C. F. Hawkes, Goshen; J. M. Miles, Frankfort, Ky.; Charles Valiers, Marine, Ill.

The membership of the league will number over two hundred of the leading mill operators of the States named above. The purpose of the league will be to use its influence as an organization with the President of the United States and Congress for the establishment of a trade with foreign countries that can only be reached by reciprocity. It will also be the object of the association to secure a prestige with railroad companies which will enable its members to procure more equitable freight rates, and thus compete with that section of the Northwest favored by a system of lake and railroad transportation, The membership represents a territory wherein are situated mills with a capacity of fifty thousand barrels of flour daily. The meeting yesterday was enthusiastic. and it was the unanimous opinion that the league would, within the next few years, receive recognition from all the trunk lines. Mr. Louis Gibson, formerly of this city, read a paper on "Our Trade with France." Mr. Gibson has recently returned from a visit to France, and saw no reason why the American flour should not within a few years be a staple article in that country. Mr. M. S. Blish, of Seymour, gave an interesting talk on his experience with the foreign trade, and Mr. H. C. Hawkes, of Goshen, discussed "Freights and Transportation." Addresses were also made by Mr. Joseph Lee Croix, of Milwankee, and Mr. W. C. Edgar, of the Northwestern

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

The Indianapolis Mænnerchor Society will give a masked ball on the night of Feb. 15.

The northern penitentiary yesterday received \$9,000 from the State for January maintenance, upon the Auditor of State's

David Scott, of No. 2 Archer street, wishes it understood that he is not the David Scott who recently made a wager he could pull a horse's tail off, and broke his leg in the attempt.

Indoor Baseball Practice. Another of the practice games of the In-

door Baseball League was played last night at the Hendricks Club Hall, with quite an interested crowd of spectators. The opposing teams were Adams's and Chapman's, the former winning by a score of 22 to 9. Perry and Adams were the bat-tery for the Adams team, and Chapman and Richards for the Chapmans. A general business meeting of the entire league has been called for Friday evening. at the Hendricks Hall, and it is desired that a large attendance be present. The permanent formation of the teams will then he made, a schedule arranged, and arrangements perfected for the season's play.

Closely Contested Billiard Game. A closely contested and interesting game of billiards was played last night between Humphrey Evans and Fred Comstock, it being one of the tournament games at the Bates House. Neither led the other except by a point during the entire game, so uncertain was its outthat the spectators planked down their small change on first the one and then the other. Comstock finally won, the score being 150 to 145. The time of the game was one hour and twenty minutes. Comstock's average was 2 28/62 and his high run 14. Evans's average was 2 25/60 and high run 14. Ed McGinnis, referee, and William Boell, scorer.

Mr. Holt Convalescing. The condition of Mr. Sterling R. Holt. who is ill at the Grand Hotel, was much improved last night. His physicians and friends now hope for speedy recovery.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of perfect success. It soothes the child, softens

the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle. Old Whiskies. For elegant old whiskies go to Casper Schmalholz, 29 South Meridian street. In stock: Mathews, 1881; McBrayer, 1883, 1885, 1887;

rye, 1883, 1885, 1887; Oscar Pepper, 1884; Bond & Lillard, 1885, 1887; Lincoln county, 1884; Blakemore, 1885, 1887. Direct importer of wines and liquors. Goods sold in any quantity from one bottle on up. Pur them down. Remember that if coughs, colds and other affections of the lungs and throat are not met in the beginning with the proper antidote, they may soon become fatal. Put them down with Hale's Honey of Hore-hound and Tar. It is infallible. Sold by all

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

Head One Solid Sore. Itching Awful, Had to Tie His Hands to Cradle. Cured by Cuticura.

Our little boy broke out on his head with a bad form of eczema when he was four months old We tried three doctors but they did not help him. We then used your three CUTICURA REMEDIES,

and after using them eleven weeks exactly ac-



gan to steadily improve, and after the use of them for seven months his head was entirely well. When we began using it his head was a solid sore from the erown to his eyebrows. It was also all over his ears, most of his face, and small places on different parts of his body. There were sixteen weeks that we had to keep his hands tied to the cradle and hold them when he was taken up; and had to keep mittens tied on his hands to keep his

cording to directions he be-

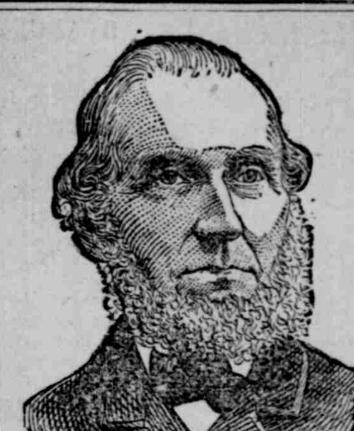
finger-nails out of the sores, as he would scratch if he could in any way get his hands loose. We know your CUTICURA REMEDIES cured him. We feel safe in recommending them to others. GEO. B. and JANETTA HARRIS, Webster, Ind. Cuticura Resolvent

The new blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifler, clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair. Thus the Cuticura Remedies cure every species of itching, burning, sealy, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp, and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Send for "flow toCure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. BABY'S skin and Scalp purified and beautified by Cutteura Soap. Absolutely pure.



BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. SAVING AND LOAN-THE ÆPNA SAVING and Loan Association has money to loan. No commission. Office, 89 East Market street.



Mr. David M. Jordan of Edmeston, N. Y. Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless A Complete Cure by HOOD'S

SARSAPARILLA. This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y. "Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that I could scarcely walk. I looked more like a corpse than a living being. I had no appetite and for five weeks I are mothing but gruel. I was badly emaciated and had no more color than a marble statue. and had no more color than a marble statue. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the inflammation of the bladder had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and I began to feel hungry. After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered thanks to

fully recevered, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pi assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

EXTRACT OF BEEF. BEST

INVALUABLE-

In the Kitchen for Soups,

Sauces and Made Dishes.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Iouis R'y Co

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pitta-burg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Com-pany will be held at the principal office of said com-pany, Penn avenue and Tenth street, Pittsburg, Pa., ON TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1893,

at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1892, the election of three directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that day, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

At said meeting the action of the directors in authorizing the execution and delivery of the mortgage of this company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, dated and executed Octo er 1, 1890, to secure this company's 4 12 per cent bonds ssued, and to be issued, to the extent of \$75,000,000 which was done pursuant to the agreement of con-solidation creating said company, will be submitted to the stockholders for formal approval and ratifica-The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 11, and reopened on Wednesday, April 12, 1893. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary. Pittsburg, Feb. 1, 1893.

Two Notable Book Bargains

We put on sale to-day 500 copies of Haw-thorne's SCARLET LETTER and Ik. Marvel's REVERIES OF A BACHELOR, elegantly boun in Scarlet and White and Black and White, parti-colored cloth. The former price of the Scarlet Letter was \$1 and Reveries of a Bachelor was \$1.25. Our price for either is 25c in store or by mail 28c. CATHCART, CLELAND & CO.,

6 East Washington Street. See us for Valentines.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Lady Attendant.

Free Ambulance

SOCIETY MEETINGS. A NCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE-tion, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Conferring 14". N. R. RUCKLE, 33°, T. P. G. M. Jos. W. SMITH, 33°, Secretary.

Only White Team in City.

TELEPHONE 641, OR TAKE ELOTRIC CARS

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-DESIRABLE SIDE LINE TO SELL to the trade. Address SALESMAN, Box 63, Windfall, Ind.

WANTED-TO CONTRACT WITH RELIABLE W party to drill for gas, oll or medical water. Address J. T. VAWTER, Lake Wawasee, Vawter Park WANTED-SMALL UNFURNISHED ROOM, east front preferred, gas, (no private dwelling); moderate rent; between Ohio, Illinois, Maryland and Pennsylvania streets. Give full particulars. Address E. W., care Journal.

WANTED-FOR MAN AND WIFE, WELL furnished suite of rooms, with bath and both gases. Must be within walking distance of St. Jo-seph's Church. References given and required. Board optional. Address CATHOLIC, care of Jour-

FINANCIAL. LOANS - MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F SAYLES, 75 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block. MONEY TO LOAN ON MOSTGAGES-TERMS reasonable. At Thorpe's Block, East Market street, McGILLIARD & DARK.

OANS-SUMS OF \$100 TO \$100,000. City property and farms.
C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW. est market rate; privileges for payment before We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY

& CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis. FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Grain Elevator-48 miles from city, two railroads, good gravel roads, good town, good country, leased for three years at \$52.50 per month, in advance; 13 per cent. investment; might trade for good city property. Price \$5,100. Farm-Wheat land, near Hays City, Kansas, in the great wheat being three fine streams of clear water near; rich black soil; climate delight ul. Will exchange for city property.
94 East Market street.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS, TOR SALE-A STOCK OF GENERAL MERchandise in a live country town; invoice about \$2,500; good reason for selling. Address T., care Journal Office.

AGENTS WANTED. 875 TO \$250 CAN BE MADE MONTHLY working for B. F. JOHNSON & CO., No. 3 South Eleventh St., Richmond, Va

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-BEST CORNER ROOM IN WA. bash, Ind. Description on application. CON